PONCE OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

THINGS BEGAN TO HUM THERE AFTER THE AMERICANS ARRIVED. Customs Becelpts of \$21,000 Started the New Administration - Friendliness of

the People-The Question of Money Ex-change-Ponce Milkmen-Spanish Lies. PONCE, P. R., July 30 .- The day before yesterday no business was done at the Custom House of Ponce, the officials having abandoned their posts somewhat hastily and unceremoniously. To-night Col. Hill has \$21,000, received in payment of customs duties in the old building by the waterside at the Playa. From this it will be seen how quickly business resumed its

course after the arrival of the Americans at this important city of the island, the greatest mo

lasses port in the world.

On Wednesday Ponce was Spanish. On Saturday, to-day, it is American in fact and in apirit, with no magic charm to account for the change except the glorious "Flag of the Stars." as one Porto Rican alcalde has called it, borne before a few thousand boys in blue and brown, who have been greeted as brothers come home ere they expected to fight as conquerors. On Thursday night soldiers were still landing from the troopships in the harbor and questioning those ashore ahead of them as to what fighting had been done by the advance body and what was to be feared about the Playa. On Saturday morning the American port of Ponce, P. R., was doing business, even to the stablishment of strict quarantine regulations, with the U. S. S. Cincinnati as guardship and Capt. Chester as Captain of the Port. A United States squadron, with the Massachusetts as flagship, was at home in the bay with the muzzles of the guns capped and the gun crews

Merchant ships of different nations, yachts, tugs, and lighters indicated a busy harbor. On shore, warehouses that were closed on Thursday were open, receiving and delivering goods. The soldiers who passed in front of them were, many of them, unarmed, having discarded even revolvers and cartridge belt. Here and there a closed warehouse gave the appearance of a partial observance of the Saturday half holiday. A British merchant Captain, who had been five days in the harbor trying to discharge his cargo, welcomed the transformation that had come over the scene not less than the Porto Ricans and the agreeably surprised American soldiers and sallors. He had been unable to get anybody to work at unloading his cargo of provisions before the ar-rival of the Americans. And he had considered t advisable to go armed when in the city. Now he was again among people who believed in

It was a picture, the arrival of the Ameri cans on Thursday morning, when the American fing was hoisted at daybreak over the office of the Spanish Captain of the Port. At the hour when the families of most of the soldiers breakfasting at home American officers were being conducted about the city to which they had come in the guise of enemies, by residents of the city, who could not show them courtesies enough. It was a coincidence not to escape notice that this first excursion of the Americans, for excursion it amounted to, brought up at the Palace of Justice. Thither their native entertainers led the American officers, after having shown them the roads over which the fleeing Spaniards had gone and some of the chief points of interest in the city. In the middle of the morning navy officers in immaculate uniforms drove unarmed around the town, and non-combatants of the invading expedition dickered in security with men whose language they could not speak to convey them in halfclosed traps over an unknown road several miles into a city which the enemy had indeed surrendered, but where, considering that enemy's character, treachery was to be feared if not expected. Considerable stretches of the way and many streets of the city were without American patrol, and Spaniards, even Spanish officers in civilian dress, were pointed out by friendly natives riding down toward the Playa to see what the newcomers were like and what they were about.

But the Spaniards were few and the Porto Ricans were many. The Spaniards were incon-spicuous and the Porto Ricans quiet, except in their demonstrations of welcome to the men they were pleased to call their deliverers. These were hearty, as when the bomberos or firemen drew up and saluted the invading forces, or effusive citizens proffered their best services to individual Americans whom they happened to pick out and address. The firemen and policemen all day saluted Americans wherever met, and at the chief public square. Bombas Parque-Park of the Bomberos, stray Americans who found themselves the centre of close at the edge of the crowd watchful policemen, who certainly had every appearance of being sincerely, if needlessly, concerned in behalf of the welfare of the Americans. The policemen watched, too, released political prisoners who owed their new freedom to the Americans, and who, it seemed to be feared. might incite some unwelcome demonstrations.

Of course, the apparent and real security felt and exhibited by the Americans was not without something actual for a base. The American troops, though only a few of them, were not only posted where seemed most needful about the town, but had pushed out along the road after the Spanish army some two or three miles beyond the town. Yet how few these were may be inferred from the frequent questions of the natives as to where the American army was. They expected to see soldiers every

A peculiar feature of the day was the absence of the American flag in the brilliant display of national colors in town and harbor. French, Danish, British, German, Austrian, Haytian, Italian, Red Cross flags floated everywhere. Harbor craft that were plainly Spanish property flew flags of any nation, and the number of foreign flags over buildings was astonishing in a town among whose 40,000 people only 3,303 were others than natives of Porto Rice and Cuba. The figures are from the last cenaus, brought up to the beginning of this year, and the 3,303 included the Spanish garrison. The craft under false colors were promptly confiscated. No attention was paid to the houses flying flags any more than to those which flew none. But it would seem as if the authorities must have at some time required the surrender of all American flags of size in the place, or that the inhabitants have not sought possession of the Stars and Stripes, for even after the city was wholly in the hands of the United States forces there was scarcely an American emblem to be seen except those of the soldiers, and a comparatively small number of the miniature flags ich are sold as buttonhole insignia by the hucksters at home.

The stores on Thursday were most of them shut. Some, chiefly those of Porto Ricans or of persons able to hoist a foreign flag, were doing a small business. Timid provision dealers, whose trade made it necessary that they remain open, shivered when Americans en buy, fearing that if they sold to the pigs the Spaniards might come back and cut them up for doing so or that Spanish sympathizers among their customers would show sentment. In some cases these men gave away whatever an American asked for, but trew fits fer sure" at his first essay to get out his pocketbook. They would have none of his oney. Later in the day, when the Americans became more numerous and showed

corresponding increase of capacity, it is fair to say the tradesmen of this type became less squeamish. They took money and made change.

Smart natives were able to turn a good thing in a monetary way early on the day of the Americans' arrival. They cunningly quoted prices in dollars instead of pesos, and quiety took the good American dollars offered them at peso value, saying nothing. When Yankee shrewdness woke up, the dollar immediately went to a premium of 100 per cent. Yesterday the same ratio prevailed. This morning the premium had declined to 75 per cent... and this attennoon in many places American silver is secepted only at par with Spanish. It made

men groan to part even with the cartwheels at | PROGRESS IN CAMP WIKOFF no better than par with the Spanish grindstones, but when they wanted what the other fellows had it had to be done. The law of supply and demand was seen in active operation right at home. American gold and notes continued at the 75 per cent, premium. Porto Rican notes are refused absolutely, One reason given for the sudden appreciation of the island silver is the locking up of so much of it at the new Custom House, most of Col. Hill's \$21,000 being in the native coins. When this is returned to circulation the premium on the American coins is expected to come again into being. There are not wanting in the interim advocates of an order from the American authorities to fix an arbitrary rate of exchange on the island coinage and currency. With the Custom House at the Playa and the bulk of retail business at the town proper there is oppor-tunity in the absence of an official exchange ratio for a considerable range in the matter.

Everything here, with regard to the Ameri cans at any rate, is "Playa" and "Ponce," as much as though it were uptown and downtown. 'Harlem" or "City Hall," the port being Plays and the business section of the town Ponce, in common parlance. Along the road between the two sections and about the streets of Ponce, aside from the public and private carriages, ox carts are more common than horses. Except the United States Army mule teams, all the carts for heavy transportation work are drawn by oxen. Most of the carriage horses are poor specimens of small stature, beside which the

army mules look big indeed. Another curious feature of the streets is the milk delivery. This takes place before and during the noon, or breakfast, hour, breakfast being taken here between 12 and 2 o'clock. Sometimes the milk is still being sold at 4 or 5 clock. The milkman drives from door to door from one to four or five cows, each branded with a number and usually one or more of them accompanied by a calf. The driver cries his approach and the customer fetches or sends out a pan, pail, bottle, or cup, which he hands to the milkman. The milkman puts into the re-ceptacle the quantity of milk paid for, which he nduces the cow to yield after the usual mannor. The operation is repeated at each customer's, and some of the American soldiers are taking advantage of the opportunity offered to get warm milk.

Some citizens of Ponce, who have not been in sympathy with the Spanish Government, have made up what they term the Collection of Lies, consisting of the mendacious tele-grams, purporting to give the news of land and naval engagements between Spaniards and Americans, which have been issued by the Government for public consumption. It forms quite a fat book. One of the despatches, published on July 12, told of "the glorious de-struction of Cervera's squadron." "The Spanish Navy may die, but never surrenders," It says; and adds that after a glorious combat all the Spanish vessels sank "after giving battle to Sampson's fleet and sinking the New York, Massachusetts, Annapolis, and another gun-boat, the name of which is not given."

The good, slow old Massachusetts is still doing business here at Ponce, but Capt. Higginon seems fated not to get any of the fighting. After doing faithful blockade duty for those many weeks at Santiago it was the Massachusetts's misfortune to be at Guantanamo coalng-the first time since the establishment of the blockade that she had been off her station on July 3 when Cervera came out. She was made the flagship of the south coast Porto Rico squadron, but when she came here the place had surrendered without a shot.

MORE COAL FOR DEWEY.

Two Cargoes Cleared Yesterday from Norfolk-Will Arrive in Four Months.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 12.-The British fullrigged sailing ship Canara, Capt. Swatridge, cleared from this port for Singapore to-night with a cargo of coal. She is one of the vessels chartered by this Government to load coal for Manila, where she will go, it is said, after touching at Singapore. The other vessels which form this fleet are the Vigilant, Kambrid and Dums Law. The latter with full cargo of coal aboard passed Cape Henry outward bound at 9:45 o'clock this morning.

Marine men say that with favorable winds the ships should make Manila in about four months. The coal they carry is intended for the use of the warships of Dewey's squadron. Several steamers have preceded them. Among these is the British steamship Indra, Capt. Burkem, which sailed from this port on Aug. 5 with 0,500 tons of coal.

NEW YORK REGIMENTS CARED FOR. They Are Among the Troops That Have

Been Ordered to New Camps. ALBANY, Aug. 12.-Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast who made an appeal to Secretary of War Alger in Washington yesterday for the removal of New York's troops in Florida camps to other camps further North, where they might have chance to recuperate from the effects of climatic disorders, returned to the city this afternoon. Gen. Tillinghast said he considered that noon. Gen. Tillinghast said he considered that his appeal has been successful, for in the general shifting about of the troops now under way New York's regiments would be well cared for. With the army corps ordered from Fernandina to Huntsville, Ala., would go the Second and Sixty-ninth regiments of New York. The orders had already gone out for the movement of these troops. Gen. Tillinghast said he had been told by a friend who had passed part of the winter there that the climate at Huntsville was mild and salubrious. The city is in the northern part of Alabama, not far from the Tennessee line. From the Chickamauga National Park encampent, Gen. Tillinghast said he had been informed that troops would be moved to Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn. The Ninth Regiment of New York is among the Chickamauga troops. As to the troops in the Virginia camps, Gen. Tillinghast said he had learned that they had already started on foot to cross into Pennsylvania. The Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth New York regiments were in these camps.

ARMY ORDERS.

Commissary and Surgeons Ordered to Mon-

tauk-Paymasters for Manila. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-Capt. Eben B. Fenton, Commissary of Subsistence, has been relieved from duty with the Seventh Army Corps, under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and assigned to duty as commissary of a brigade at Montauk Point, L. I. Acting Assistant Surgeons Frank G. Jones of Cleveland, O., and Harry C. Moore of New York have been ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of the general hospital at Montauk Point.

Capt. Nathan M. Flower, Assistant Quarter-moster, has been ordered to lake the property

Capt. Nathan M. Flower, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to take passage on the steamer Concho from New York, and proceed thereon to Ponce, Porto Rico, and report to Major-Gen. Miles for assignment to duty.

Orders published by the War Department to-day direct that the leave of absence on account of sickness granted to Major-Gen. Hamilton 8. Hawkins be extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Majors William S. Schoffeld and Theodore Sternberg, additional Paymasters of volunteers, have been ordered to embark on the transport Scandia for Manila to pay the tryops of the Eighth Army Corps under Major-Gen. Merritt. Major Clarence P. Townsley, chief ordnance officer, has been ordered to proceed to Jackson-ville, Fla., to report to Major-Gen. Lee for assignment to duty as chief ordnance officer of a division in that corps.

MINNEWASKA DELAYED.

Accidents Prevent Her from Sailing for Santiago from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 12.-The Third Regiment, U. S. V. Infantry, will leave Savannah for Santiago either to-morrow morning or afternoon on the Government transport Minne-waska. The troops are now on the transport and would have left this afternoon but for tw

GEN. YOUNG NOW READY FOR FIRST ARRIVALS FROM SANTIAGO.

One Detention Camp and Hospital in Shape -Good Water Supply Found-Dr. Doty Advises Removal of Typhoid Patients to City Hospitals - First Transport Due

MONTAUR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 12-By to-morso far advanced that the arrival of a thousand or more soldiers from Cuba will not cause any serious inconvenience. Two or three transports arriving at once would esult in confusion; in fact, it would be impos sible under present conditions to land all of th men at once; but such a contingency is not looked for. The Gate City, which was reported o have left Santiago on Saturday last, is expected some time to-morrow, and it is hope that there will be time to dispose of these men before the four transports which left on Bunday and Monday are even sighted.

A tremendous amount of work has been done here to-day, and things have been so arranged that there is not much chance of further confusion unless the officials here are called upon to do too much at once. The general hospital is about completed, and all the available mechanics have been sent over to the detention camps to hustle things along there. The work being done now is that which Gen. Young had planned to do first, and despite the delays it is a matter of general satisfaction that the work is now well under way.

The latest orders from Washington received

by Col. Forwood, the chief surgeon, are to sepa-rate as much as possible the five detention camps and to have ready at the earliest possible moment a hospital capable of accommodat ing 100 sick men in each camp. The first thought that occurred to the officials here when these orders came was that this accommoda tion for sick men would not be enough. But they are pretty well satisfied now that the percentage of sick men on the transports is going to be smaller than was expected. Most of the men on the transports, they say, are wounded men who require nothing but a comfortable place in which to sit around in order to get well. There will be plenty of such places for them. There are enough good surgeons here. neluding five from the Marine Hospital ir Washington, to see that wounds are properly cared for. Many of the men on the transports it is said, are in first-class condition, and it is argued that many more who left Cuba in pretty bad shape will be well or nearly so when they get here. The hospitals will be for the real sick men and at present the indications are that there will be no lack of medicine, proper food and experienced nurses and physicians. The outlook to-day is more encouraging than it has been since work began here. Much of the progress made to-day is due to the fact that the sun has been shining brightly and the sandy roads have dried hard and firm so that trucking has been easier for both men and animals. A Sun reporter asked Col. Forwood to-day to say something about the work on the letention camps. He said: "We have now ready for sick men one hospital containing a hundred cots and fully equipped. We have put that hospital together in a very short time and under great difficulties, as you know, but it is ready now and if a transport comes in to

in many cases more good.

ment from Camp Wikoff:

CONDITIONS AT CAMP WIKOFF.

Hospital Tents Up for 1,350 Men-Enough

Water for Entire Camp by Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-The following de-

"Almost incessant rains during the past

spatch has been received by the War Depart-

forty-eight hours and the arrival of troops by

rail have caused a congested condition. Thus

far to-day every one in good spirits, working

earnestly, and much systematic work is being

TROOPS HELD IN JERSEY CITY.

Bough Riders Satisfied with Their Quarter

in the Fourth Regiment Armory.

lity on Thursday afternoon and quartered in

the Fourth Regiment Armory are still there

awaiting orders to move to the camp at Mon-tauk Point. Many of them received a short

furlough yesterday. The men had passed the

There were no cots in the armory, so the me

slept on the floor, wrapped in their blankets, or

bunked in the boxes which were erected a fe-

weeks ago for a concert which was held to raise

funds to purchase hospital stores for the Solace

The officers occupied the Board of Officers

restaurant. Some of the officer's and men were invited to breakfast by people living in the vicinity of the armory.

Major Henry La Motte, the regimental surgeon, who was wounded at Santiago, and twenty men who had seen service in Santiago, are with these troops.

An interesting incident occurred during the afternoon. In Newark avenue. Policeman George Van Vechten was patrolling his post, when he met one of the rough riders whose features seemed familiar. The policeman said "Hello, Ed," and held out his hand.

"Ain't you Ed Van Vechten?" he asked.

"That's my name." replied the soldler.

"Well, don't you know me?" asked the policeman. "I'm George."

The soldier then recognized the policeman ashis brother. They had not seen each other in lifteen years. The policeman took his brother home and there was a happy reunion.

Liout, Lionel Hess with "ighteen men of the Fifth United States Infantry arrived in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot on the regular Southern train at 0:15 yesterday morning.

ROUGH RIDERS RECOVERING.

Those at the Norwegian Hospital Reported

Surgeon King of the Norwegian Hospital is

Brooklyn said yesterday that the six members

of Troop G of the rough riders who were

taken to that institution on Thursday are im-

proving steadily. Five of them are ill with malaria, and W. C. Munger of Silver City, Fla.,

The surgeons at St. Peter's Hospital are sur-

prised at the vitality displayed by Private

James Scanlon. He was shot in the battle of

San Juan, and a bullet passed through his left lung and his liver and then penetrated the in-

THEY REMEMBER THE MAINE.

American Skippers Place a Mortuary

Wreath in the Consulate at Montevideo.

at Montevideo, has sent the following commu-

destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor are

not forgotten in this far-away place from home

To me it is a matter of pleasant note to report

that the masters of American ships here, war

"The sacrifices of those who were lost in the

nication to the Department of State:

is suffering from typhoid fever.

Much Improved Yesterday.

night comfortably, and tooked refreshed.

the depot and in the morning a detail

lone. General hospital will have tents for 250,

inght we will be ready for it. The detention camp to which this hospital belongs is also ready. All of the tents are on the ground and many have been put until the root of the ground and many have been put until the root of the ground and many have been put until the root of the camp. All of the tents are on the ground and many have been put until the root of the camps, and in two of them the other hospitals is groing aheadirapidly. Truck load after truck load of imber has been carted over to the camps, and in two of them the floorings of the camps, and in two of them the floorings of the camps, and in two of them the floorings of the camps, and in two of them the floorings of the camps, and in two of them the floorings of the camps, and in two of them the floorings of the camps, and in two of them the floorings of the camps, and in two of them the floorings of the truck load of imber has been carted over to the transports of the truck of the truck load of the truck loa

f. it. Gen. Young changed his headquarters to-day Gen. Young changed his hendquarters to-day from the railroad depot to the Andrew cottage. The telegraph and telephone stations are to be moved three and a half miles over in the same direction on Sunday. Already Gen. Young's headquarters has been connected by telegraph and telephone with every part of the camp and with the railroad station. He has an operator of his own, a stenographer, and a typewriter. Capt. Higgins of the Signai Corps has been figuring on how much it will cost to put an electric lighting plant in the camp. He thinks one capable of keeping up afty are lights could be put in at an expense of \$5.080, and as the plan has the approval of Gen. Young a request for permission to incur this expense will be sent to Washington. Capt. Higgins says he has enough electricians among his men to do all the work if the Government will provide them with the materials.

The literal American flag was raised here to-

if the Government will provide them with the materials.

The first American flag was raised here today over the camp of the rough riders. Col. Fuller of Gen. Young's staff to-day notified all shermen and farmers, who are making more dollars than they ever made before by driving their wagons around as stages, that Montauk Point is now under military rule and that if needed their vehicles will be impressed into the Government service. The fishermen almost had palpitation of the heart at the vory suggestion.

that the masters of American ships here, war bound and others, have placed a very beauting their wagons around as stages, that Montauk Point is now under military rule and that if needed their vehicles will be impressed into the Government service. The fishermen almost had palpitation of the heart at the very suggestion.

Troops B and C of the rough riders arrived here late this afterneon in command of Capt. Alexander. In all there were 115 mea, making dils of the rough riders had to be taken to the hospital immediately on their arrival. They are ira Wison of Troop E. Thomas Cornell of Troop H. John Bullard of Troop F, and John Rice of Troop F. None of the men is seriously ill.

That the masters of American ships here, war bound and others, have placed a very beautiful permanent and costly porcelain mortuary full permanent and costly porcelain mortuary full permanent and consult of the real stages time for their sorrow and remembrance of our dead in that foul crime. I take pleasure in naming the Americans and others at the very suggestion.

Troops B and C of the rough riders had to be called the rough riders had to be called the rough riders had to be called the rough of the rough riders had to be called the rough riders had to be a called the rough riders had the rough riders

HAVANA OPEN TO RED CROSS

They are suffering from malaria. Altogether there are eighty-four men in the hospital tonight. Fifteen were admitted to-day and six were discharged. The rough riders in the hospital are all cowboys and came from New Mexico, except Wilson, who lives in Pennsylvania. There are 700 of the Mixth and Third Cavairy, 700 of the Ninth and Tenth Cavairy, 1818 of the First Volunteer Cavalry, 1900 of the First Riegular Cavalry and 50 Signal Corps men.

Health Officer Doty, accompanied by Dr. William T. Jenkina, Counsellor Steinert of the Health Board of New York, and Dr. John T. Nagle, came here to-day and made a tour of the camp. Dr. Doty said he came here at the request of the Government to make an examination of the camp. He will report at once. Dr. W. T. Brunner, who was formerly in charge of the Marine Hospital in Havana, and who is an expert in yellow fever, also came here to-day and made of the camp. He will report at once. Dr. W. T. Brunner, who was formerly in charge of the Marine Hospital. Dr. Brunner will examine all yellow fever, also came here to-days. He was ordered here by Burgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital. Dr. Brunner will examine all yellow fever suspects.

The converted yacht Mileen, in command of Lieut. Stayton and manned by a detail of the Brooklyn Navy Yard this afternoon. She will do nicket duty outside of Afort Pond Bay while the Dexter is on guard inside.

Just before he left here Dr. Doty consented to make this statement:

"Innve visited the hospital here and I want to say that no better hospital could be built under cauvas. I strongly recommend, however, the immediate removal to hospitals in New York of all the typhoid cases. There are about thirty of them altogether. These cases are dangerous in a camp and will certainly spread, while they won't menace a general hospital in a city in the least. The camp is now pure, safe, and clean, but infection will come surely unless the typhoid patients are removed. I advise that they be taken to New York at once by transports. I do not advise a g SO MISS CLARA BARTON TELEGRAPHS FROM BANTIAGO. she Will Go There, and Steps Will Be Taken at Once to Send Supplies There-Red Cross Doing Everything for the Comfort of the Soldiers at Montank Point. The Red Cross authorities received resterday

suggesting that she proceed there at once. ollowing is ner despatch: "Havana open. Have asked President for nmediate transportation. Poor Bangs died this morning. Buried to-day. Van Schelle arrived with letters by Breakwater. Dr. Hubbell took thirty-five tons of supplies to Baracoa." Just what Miss Barton means by her refer-

despatch from Clara Barton at Santiago, in

which she speaks of Havana being opened and

ence to Havana being open is not known. Although she may have been aware of the peace pegotiations in progress, her despatch was sent before any conclusion had been reached. A short despatch was received from her early yesterday morning saying that Mr. Bangs was very ill, but she made no reference in it to Havana. It would seem from this that she had just received the news of peace at the time of sending her second despatch.

With the opening of Havana the work of ending supplies to that place is expected to

become enormous, and Miss Barton has been nstructed to proceed there at once, if possible, providing her information is correct. At present she is without a boat suitable for a sea trip, as the schooner Morse, which the Red Cross hartered at Santiago, is to be sent to Gibara with supplies. As Miss Barton said that sup-The offer of the Women's National War Relief Association, through Miss Heien Gould, to establish dietary kitchens at Montauk Point has been accepted. The offer involves the carrying out of the following plan. In connection with the detention hospital, and convenient to all wings of the general hospital, tents will be put up and equipped with cooking ranges and all the utensils of a model kitchen. A part of each tent will be curtained off, to be used as a serving room and pantry. Here a quantity of table linen, knives, forks, spoons, and dainty china will be kept.

In the kitchen there will be prepared by graduates of a well-known cooking school, whose services have been secured by the association through Mrs. J. Morris Brown, such dishes as the sick soldiers may happen to fancy, and of which the attending surgeons may approve. The idea is to have each dish cooked just to a turn and then made additionally appetizing by being served in attractive china dishes, with spotless napkins and trayeloths. It is believed that food thus prepared and served will do as much good in most cases as medicines and medical attendance, and in many cases more good. olies would be sent to Baracon on the transport San Juan, it is presumed that Dr. Hubbel sailed on that vessel. It was Miss Barton's in ention to go on the Morse to Gibara. No definite plans have as yet been made for the relief of Havana, but Mr. Barton said yesterday that measures would be at once taken by the Central Cuban Relief Committee looking to that end. It is hardly likely that the supplies now at Santiago will be used for Havana, as they are needed for other owns in that part of the island. Mr. Barton thinks that Miss Barton will proceed to Havana the moment her request for transportation is granted. Upon reaching there she will be able to ascertain the extent of the work

will be able to ascertain the extent of the work to be done, and upon her advices the work of shipping supplies to the hitherto besieged city will be begun.

Mr. Bangs, whom Miss Barton mentions as having died, was one of her assistants and accompanied her to Cuba on the State of Texas. He was a sanitary engineer during the civil war and applied to the Red Cross for work in Cuba and he was immediately accepted. His relatives live in San Diego. Cal., and a telegram was sent them yesterday informing them of his death. He is the first member of the Red Cross party to die in Cuba.

The work of supplying Montauk Point with comforts and things necessary for the relief of the members of the Red Cross yacht with the arrival there of the Red Cross yacht with the arrival there of the Red Cross yacht with the arrival content of supplying. Among these were articles necessary for the equipment of a headquarters tent for Mr. Howard Townsend, the agent. Mr. Townsend sent a despatch yeaterday to the supply department at 552 Broadway announcing the safe arrival of the vessel, adding that, as the work of unloading would begin at once, he hoped to get the boat back by to-morrow. If this is possible, a he will be reloaded Monday with more supplies and make another trip.

Mr. Townsend sent also an urgent requisi-

done. General hospital will have tents for 250. a contagious hospital for 100, and one detention camp for 1,000 will be ready this afternoon. The troops arrived by train are in camp.

"Water subsistence promising. I feel reasonably certain there will be enough water for the entire camp by Sunday, and before the end of next week a reserve supply to meet any emergency, including breakdown of machinery. In the meantime the water from lake and ponds is being used and is safe to use. Gen. Young's order of yesterday holding up shipment of troops by rail was most timely and prudent."

Surgeon-General Sternberg received a telegram to-day from Col. Forwood, the leading army medical officer stationed at the Montauk Point camp, in reply to an inquiry regarding the water supply. Col. Forwood said:

"There is plenty of good water mywhere here, at from 25 to 40 feet, in dug wells."

The telegram did not state whether or not a sufficient number of wells had been dug. to-morrow. If this is possible, a he will be reloaded Monday with more supplies and make another trip.

Mr. Townsend sent also an urgent requisition for some special supplies, including 20 dozen quarts of apollinaris water, 4 cases of Lithia water, 10 cases of lime juice, 100 hotwater bags, 6 rubber sheets, and 50 sponges. Mr. Delaneey Kane happened to be present when the requisition arrived, and he immediately purchased, the apollinaris water in behalf of auxiliary 22 of New Rochelle. The other things were also bought at once and shipped to Mr. Townsend.

In accordance with the request of the Supply Committee that the Ambulance Equipment Auxiliary contribute part of its balance to the relief of Montauk Point, \$5,000 has been set asside by that auxiliary for the work. Inforder to consult with Mr. Townsend as to the way this money can best be expended by the auxiliary Mrs. Roral Phelps Carroll will go to the camp to-day and consider plans for the work with Mr. Townsend. The latter has selected as his assistant Joseph Murray, former Excise Commissioner under Mayor Strong. Miss Quintard, the Superintendent of Nursea at St. Luke's Hospital, has been appointed the head of the Red Cross nurses to be sent to Montauk Point. A reply has not yet been received from Surgeon-General Sternberg on the matter of supply nurses for the camp, but one is expected very soon. It is thought, with his permission, that possibly fifty nurses will be sent. The rough riders who were halted in Jersey

his permission, that possibly fifty nurses will be sent.

The four tank cars with their 24,000 gallons of water were got off yesterday to Montauk Foint by the Red Cross Society, and 2,000 gallons of spring water in bottles was sent down in addition by express.

One of the largest requisitions yet received was billed yesterday for the hospital at Fort Hamilton, where the authorities announced that 300 men were expected to-day.

Among the supplies sent in response to the surgeons there were 250 blankets, 250 selects, 250 pillow cases, 100 pairs of slippers, 100 suits of pajamas, 100 night shirts, and 300 towels, besides a lot of greeeries. As a part of these auxiliary No. 8 sent 200 blankets, 50 rocking chairs, and 10 steamer chairs for the use of convalescents. room and slept on stretchers.

The provisions had been left in the cars at brought up the rations for breakfast. Coffee was ordered by the officers from the Keystone restaurant. Some of the officers and men were invited to breakfast by people living in the vicinity of the armory. Major Henry Ls Motte, the regimental sur-

auxiliary No. 8 sent 200 blankets, 50 rocking chairs, and 10 steamer chairs for the use of convalescents.

The Woman's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment at Its meeting yesterday at the armory decided to attenut to relieve the condition of the men of the regiment immediately upon their arrival at Mostauk Point. Mrs. Downs, the wife of Col. Downs of the regiment and President of the association, will go down to Montauk Point to-day and be there to welcome the men when they arrive. She will find out what they are in need of, and the association will try to fill these wants. Mrs. Downs also intends to become a nurse at the camp, providing she receives permission from the surgeons. A contribution has been received by the association of over 1,000 towels and a lot of sons. These will be the first things the men will get when they reach the camp. It is also planned to supply all the men with suits of palamas. About 100 families have been relieved by the association, and any families remaining in need of assistance should apply at the armory in the afternoon. Three lundred dollars has been got by the association by the electuation of subscription books.

The subscriptions to the Red Cross fund now amount of \$2,149.

\$5,000 Contributed by the Red Cross Supply Committee for Sick Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-The Surgeon-Ger eral of the army has acknowledged by letter to Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Supply Committee of the Red Cross Society, the re ceipt of \$5,000 which was sent to him for dis ceipt of \$5,000 which was sent to him for distribution. Of this amount \$1,000 will be sent to Col. Forwood, Chief Surgeon at Montauk Point, for the purchase of delicacles for sick soldiers; \$1,000 to Lieut.-Col. Havard, Chief Surgeon at Santiago; \$1,000 to Col Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon on Gen. Miles's staff in Porto Rice; \$1,000 to Lieut.-Col. Hoff, Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, Chickanauga; \$500 to Major Hule, in charge of the United States General Hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., and \$500 to Major Fay, in charge of the United States hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Wants the Second New York Ordered to

lung and his liver and then penetrated the intestines. No hope is entertained for his recovery. Private George Parker of Company E. Twenty-fourth Infantry, whose left leg was amputated in the Long Island College Hospital on Tuesslay, is still in a critical condition, but the dectors expect that he will recover.

At St. Peter's Hospital last night Kerwin's orchestra gave a musical entertainment for the wounded soldlers. The concert was given in the main corridor on the third floor.

Private John Mullin of the rough riders, who received two Mauser buillet wounds in the face at the San Juan fight, arrived in Jersey City at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from Tampa on a thirty days' furlough, which he had planned to spend with some friends in this city. He was not able to locate his friends and went to St. Peter's Hospital in Brocklyn. He is still suffering from the wounds he received and will probably remain at the hospital until the expiration of his furlough. Camp Near Troy. Washington, Aug. 12.-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of New York visited the War Department this morning with two residents of Troy and asked the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General to have the Second New York Volunteers ordered into camp near Troy. The Second was yesterday ordered from Fernandina to Huntsville, Ala., and the orders have not yet been changed.

The site recommended by Senator Murphy for a camp is near Sand Lake, and Major Mills of the army left Washington this evening to inspect the tract of land to which the Senator called Secretary Alger's attention. The result of the inspection will determine whether there is to be a camp there. The tract is on the lake, about thirteen miles from Troy and half a mile south of Sand Lake village. The land is about 1,000 feet above the level of the Hudson. If the inspection by Major Mills results favorably, not only the Second Regiment but an entire division will in all probability be located there. Troy and asked the Secretary of War and the Washington, Aug. 12 .- A. W. Swaim, Consul

Cargo Arrives from a Spanish Port. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 12.-The first ship arrive at an American port from a Spanish port since the war was the British steamship Croydon, which entered at the Custom House here this morning at 10 o'clock from Cadiz. The Croydon sailed from Newport News to Liverpool and thence to Cadiz with a cargo of food stuff. She sailed direct from Cadiz to this

Daily Excursions to the Seashore by Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Beginning August 11th, and continuing until September 10th, the Central R. R. of New Jersey will run daily, including Sundays, excursions to Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, hea Girt and intermediate stations, at the rate of \$1.00 for adults and 75 cents for children, from New York. Tickets good going and returning by special train on day of sale only. Leaving foot Liberty street at 8.A. M. South Ferry 7:55 A. M., via the all-rail line, or at is A. M. via the Sandy Hock route from Pier S, foot lisetor street.—260.

WAVAL MEROES REWARDED.

Official List of Promotions in the Line an in the Engineer and Marine Corps. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-The following is at official list of promotions of naval officers for distinguished services in the war. Ad interim commissions, holding good until the meeting d Congress, were signed by the Secretary of the Navy early yesterday morning before he left for Massachusetts. The President has also signed the commissions.

Commodore William T. Sampson, advanced eight numbers and appointed a Rear Admiral, from Aug. 10, 1898, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. Takes rank next after

Rear Admiral John A. Howell.
Commodore Winfield S. Schley, advanced six numbers and appointed a Rear Admiral, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Capt. John W. Philip, advanced five numbers and appointed a Commodore, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Commodore John C. Watson.

Capt. Francis J. Higginson, advanced three numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank pext after Capt, Bartlett J. Crom-

Capt. Robley D. Evans, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Capt. Henry C. Taylor, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Capt. John J. Rend. Capt. Francis A. Cook, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Capt. Yates Stirling. Capt. Charles E. Clark, advanced six num-

bers, from same date and for same reason Takes rank next after Capt. William C. Wise. Capt. French E. Chadwick, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee Lieutenant-Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, advanced five numbers, from same date

Lieutenant-Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Lieutenant-Commander Seaton Schroeder, advanced three numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Lieutenant-Commander Seaton Schroeder, Lieutenant-Commander Benard Wainwright, advanced ten numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Lieutenant-Commander James D. Kelley. Lieutenant-Commander James D. Kelley. Lieutenant-Commander John A. Rodgers, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Lieutenant-Commander James R. Cogswell, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Lieutenant-Commander James R. Cogswell, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Lieutenant-Commander William P. Potter, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Lieutenant-Commander Newton E. Mason, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Lieutenant-Commander Newton E. Mason, advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Lieutenant-Commander Benjamin H. Buckingham.

Lieut. Alexander Bharp, Jr., advanced five numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Lieut. William R. Rush.

Chief Engineer Charles J. MacConnell, advanced two numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer John L. Hannum, advanced two numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer Henry S. Foss.

Chief Engineer John L. Hannum, advanced three numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer Henry S. Foss.

two numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer
Henry 8. Foss.

Chief Engineer Alexander B. Bates, advanced
three numbers, from same date and for same
reason. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer
John D. Ford.

Chief Engineer Robert W. Milligan, advanced
three numbers, from same date and for same
reason. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer
Alexander B. Bates.

Chief Engineer Charles W. Rae, advanced
three numbers, from same date and for same
reason. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer
George W. Baird.

Chief Engineer Warner B. Bayley, advanced
two numbers, from same date and for same
reason. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer
George Cowie.

Chief Engineer Warner B. Bayley, advanced two numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer George Cowie.

Fassed Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy, advanced three grades and appointed Chief Engineer, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer Robert I. Reid.

Commander Bowman H. McCalla, advanced six numbers and appointed a Captain, from same date and for same reason, to restore him to his original place on the navy list. Takes rank next after Capt. Casper F. Goodrich.

Lieut. Junior grade) Victor Blue, advanced five numbers for extraordinary heroism, from Aug. 10. 1818. Takes rank next after Lieut. (junior grade) Ford H. Brown.

Lieut.-Col. Robert W. Huntington, advanced one number and appointed a Colonel in the Marine Corps for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, from Aug. 10, 1898.

Cant. George F. Eliott, advanced three numbers, from same date and for same reason.

First Lieut. Louis C. Lucas receives the rank of Captain by brevet in the Marine Corps for conspicuous conduct in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from June 13, 1898.

First Lieut. Wendell C. Neville receives the rank of Captain by brevet, from same date and for same reason.

Second Lieut. Louis J. Magill receives the fank of Captain by orever, from same date and for same reason.

Second Liout. Louis J. Magili receives the rank of First Lieutenant and Captain by brevet

in the Marine Corps for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from June 13, 18-8.

Second Lieut Philip H. Bannon receives the rank of First Lieutenant by brevet in the Marine Corps for conspicuous service in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from June 13, 1898.

Capt. Paul S. Murphy receives the rank of Major by brevet in the Marine Corps for gallant service in the naval battle of Santiago from July 3, 1898.

Second Lieut. Thomas S. Borden receives the rank of First Lieutenant by brevet in the Marine Corps for distinguished service in the naval battle of Santiago from July 3, 1898.

FRUITER HERE FROM SANTIAGO.

Brought One Rough Elder and a French Consul Who Praises Our Marines. The Norwegian fruit steamship Bratten,

which came out of Port Antonio and was deained off Santiago on July 10, but went in with a load of provisions after the surrender, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Santingo. She had seven passengers and no cargo. The passengers were René Lebrere, the French sul at Guantanamo; his wife, Mms. Jennie Lebrere: their 2-year-old boy, Roger; E. P. Frias. H. H. Pike and J. B. Overton, merchants who went to Santiago just after the city was surrendered by Gen. Toral, and F. L. Brady, a rough rider attached to Troop B of the First Vol anteer Cavalry.

Health officer Doty boarded the Bratten at Quarantine and found the seven passengers in good health. The steamer was consigned to Funch, Edye & Co.

M. Lebrere said he had left Cuba for the purpose of taking a rest. He had lived at Guan tanamo three years, and while there had undergone much hardship and his wife had suffered considerable illness.

Consul Lebrere was loud in his praises of the United States marines. He said that they fought splendidly, and that 200 of them had put to flight 2.300 Spaniards. It was impossible to find words to express his admiration for the bravery displayed by the American marines, he said. He said that he had been an eyewitness of the fights at or near Guantanamo. They could scarcely be called battles. The Spaniaris fought from places of shelter while the Americans came into the open and exposed themselves to the Spanish sharpshooters. The marines answered the orders of their commanders as coolly as if they were on parade. It seemed a shame to have such brave men die. He hoped that the United States Government would honor the marines with medals for bravery. gone much hardship and his wife had suffered

medals for bravery.

Rough Rider Brady came here on a special mission for the Government.

TO SAIL FOR PORTO RICO.

Two Transports to Leave Tampa To-Day with Supplies for the Army.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 12.-The transports Yueatan and Santiago will leave Port Tampa to-morrow for Porto Rico, and will carry great quantities of commissary supplies to the army there. The Rita is still loading and may get out on Sunday. On her will go to Porto Rico about a hundred men from Tampa who are to be employed in various trades by the Government. Quartermaster Pullman, who has been appointed Depot Quartermaster for the island, will sail on the Rita with his en-tire force. Besides those now employed by him, he will take many clerks, who may be needed jater.

him, he will take many clerks, who may be needed later.

Dr. A. H. Glennan, the representative of the Marine Hospital Service, and Dr. J. Y. Horter, Florida State Health Officer, have returned from Miami, to which place they were urgently summoned several days ago by some suspicious cases of fever which had developed there. The cases, however, were proved not to be yellow fever, and both physicians are now confident that the fever will be kept out of the State this year. The quarantine station at Egmont Key has been so perfected and the patrol is so vigilant that it will be almost impossible for it to enter at this port.

STRAYS OF 8TH ILLINOIS.

SERGEANT WITH II MEN ARRIVES LOOKING FOR THE TALE.

Had Telegraphed to Have the Yale Held and Couldn't Understand Why She Didn't Wait - Wouldn't Let His Squad Out of His Sight-Sent to Governors Island. Twelve more members of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (colored) reported here resterday as not having sailed with the regiment for Santiago on the Yale on Thursday. In the morning a Baltimore and Ohio train brought into Jersey City a Sergeant of the regiment and a squad of eleven privates. The Sergeant seemed to feel the responsibility of having so many men to look after. He took good care, however, that no one got away from him on the arrival of the train. As soon as the last man had reached the platform the Sergeant formed his men in column of twos and marched them straight for the first gateman he saw. Of the latter the Sergeant inquired where he could

on her way to Santiago. He told the Sergeant how to get to Governors Island. The soldiers took the Liberty street ferry and eventually reached the Barge Office. There some one told the Sergeant he couldn't go to Governors Island without a permit from the Secretary of War and that that official was at the Army building. Up Whitehall street the Sergeant marched his men. At the entrance to the Army building the order rang out:

and the steamer Yale. The gateman replied

that the last he had heard of the Yale she was

to the Army building the order rang out:
"Unever!"
Every man, including the Sergeant, took off his hat.
"Column right!" was the next order, and the clang of the cable car gongs was lost in the volume of the Sergeant's voice. At the clevator the Sergeant asked to be taken to the office of the Sercitary of War.
"What's that?" asked the clevator man.
"I wish to see the Secretary of War on official and important business," the Sergeant replied.
"Well." said the clevator man. "he's pretty busy about the treaty of peace with the President, but I guess he'll see you. Get in."
"Forward, column"—""the clevator man.

dent, but I guess he'll see you. Get in."

"Forward, column —!"
"Not this morning," said the elevator man.
"This is no Fullman ear. Just leave your brigade here in the hull, General."
"Only a Sergeant. Can't you see I ain't no General. But look heah! I've had all kin' o' trouble with these yere men, and I don't let'em out o' my sight, mister."
"All right," was the elevator man's answer!
"ride up the stairs to the sixth floor, and I'll be there to show you how to find the Secretary."

"ride up the stairs to the sixth floor, and I'll be there to show you how to find the Secretary."

The soldiers went up the stairs and the elevator man went up in his car. He pointed to Col. Kimball's office and motioned to the Sergeant to go in. The Sergeant explained to Col. Kimball's chief clerk that he wanted to see the Secretary of War. The clerk was a bit surprised, but by means of a few questions he learned why the Sergeant had sought the Secretary in the Army building. He learned also that the mea had missed the train at Springfield when the command started east, and that the Sergeant had been detailed to stay behind and round them up. He found the stragglers and started for New York on Tuesday morning and had sent a telegram to the Colonel of the regiment telling him of the fact and asking him to hold the Yaie. He couldn't understand why the ship hadn't been held.

When the chief clerk had heard the story he told Col. Kimball, who directed that the men be sent to Governors Island. The chief clerk told the Sergeant that the Secretary begged to be excused, and then sent a messenger to see that the squad caught the Governors Islands boat. The men will remain at the island until a transport is salling from here to Santiago.

One of the men in the Hudson Street Hospital was reported last night to be in a bad way with malarial fever.

ROUGH RIDERS ON 'CHANGE.

Brokers Cheer Them When They Appear in the Visitors' Gallery.

Several members of the troops of rough iders, who are quartered temporarily in the armory of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, in Jersey City, came over the ferry yesterday to have a look at New York. Vearly all of the troopers were recruits to the regiment from Oklahoma, Arizona, and the Indian Territory, and New York was a hitherto unexplored country to them. The men wore the light brown canvas uniforms, cavalry boots and campaign hats. About the first place the troopers visited was the Battery. They took a look in the Aquarium and then wandered down to the Barge Office. Learning that the Governors Island boat left from there, they con-cluded to have a look at the island.

On their return they stopped in at the Army building for a moment, and then sauntered up Broadway to Wall street. It was here that they attracted more attention than at any point along their stroll.

Learning where the Stock Exchange was, some of them went up to the visitors' gallery. Their presence was soon noticed by the brokers on the floor, and some one who must have known a Roosevelt man at a glance proposed three cheers for the rough riders. all was enthusiastically responded to, a three cheers were followed by three more. The soldiers were evidently surprised at the re-ception they got. They finally bowed their acknowledgement and then beat a retreat.

Two rough riders turned up at the bridge entrance at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning. One trance at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning. One of them was considerably over 6 feet tall, while his companion was below the middle height. People who were lounging around waiting for trolley cars began crowding around the two soldiers. This seemed to annoy the taller one, who had every appearance of a Westerner, and he finally said to an admirer who had been more persistent than the others in patting and questioning him:

"See here, young fellow, I'll be gol darned if I ain't tired of this sort of business. Ever since I've some to York I've had to put up with this, and I'm going to stop it. We ain't here for the show business, and me and my pal don't like it."

The tone, the powerful frame, and the way in which he delivered himself was sufficient, and the crowd melted away. The two soldiers boarded a car and started for Brooklyn.

SICK MEN FROM THE SIXTY-NINTH.

List of New York Men Sent to the Government Hospital at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12 .- A list of the typhoid fever and dysentery patients on the Fernan-dina hospital train, which arrived Monday, has just been completed, and shows the following privates from the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers: William Ward, Company M; J. Foster, Company M; E. Lambaugh, Company M; P. Coughlin, Comonny F; A. McCormick, Company F; William Cahill, Company H; Thomas Scanlon, Company E; Thomas Hanlinel, Company H; George Ringsbury, Company A; John Clark, Company C; William Jollers, Company C; Mitton Gusdas, Company C; Patrick Costigan, Company C; Charles Freund, Company C; Arthur Williams, Company D; Thomas Iyers, Company B; John Heelan, Company F; William Paynton, Company F; McGee, Company F; Robert Farrell, Company A; I, Fairhurst, Company M; Joseph Sheehan, Company K; Phil Weltzel, Company M; Edward Walton, Company P; Robert Fleming, Company A. unteers: William Ward, Company M: J. Fos-

WELCOME TO THE TROOPS.

Municipal Assembly to Be Asked for an Appropriation for the Purpose.

Gen. Butterfield and Gen. Collis called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday and talked to him about arranging a reception for the American soldiers and sailors who served at Santiago and Porto Rico when they arrive in this city. They told Mr. Guggenheimer that this city. They told Mr. Guggenheimer that the old soldiers of the neighborhood were very desirous of giving the young soldiers a rousing welcome when they came back from the war, and that they wanted the city to aid them. The acting Mayor received the suggestion kindly. He said that both he and Mayor Van Wyck were in sympathy with the movement, and that a resolution would be introduced in the Municipal Assembly on Tuesday appropriating sufficient money to assure the success of the reception.

Hot Weather

Takes your strength. You lose your appetite, feel dull and weak and every movement is an effort. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. It will tone your stomach, create an appetite and rouse and strengthen your digestive powers. Try a bottle. It will brace you up wonderfully.

Hood's Sarsa-parilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Fills are the favorite cathartic. 250.